

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 8597.—JULY 24, 1890.

Intimations.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE 1885 TO 1890 OF HONG KONG.

CAPITAL \$750,000
Divided into 15,000 Shares of \$50 each of which 5,010 Shares are to be issued and credited with \$25 a share paid up in part payment of purchase money; 7,000 shares have been applied for and will be allotted and the remaining 3,000 shares are now offered to the Public and are payable for as follows:

\$10 per Share, as Deposit, on Application, \$15 on Allotment, \$25 when and as the same shall from time to time be called up under the provisions contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.

Board:
**THE HONORABLE DR. HO KAL,
GEORGE RICHARD STEVENS, Esq.,
DORABEE NOWROOZI, Esq.**
Bankers:
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
1, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Selectors:
MESSRS. WOTTON & DEACON,
36, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing or otherwise acquiring, all those pieces or parcels of Land situated at Victoria in the Island of Hongkong, and Registered in the Office as Sections A, B and C of the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13, and Section A of Marine Lot No. 12, together with the tenement and buildings thereon known as the Victoria Hotel, and all the rights of the Vendor to reclamations and extensions seawards in respect of Section C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13 under and by virtue of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance 1889, and also any rights of the Vendor (if he has any such rights) under the same Ordinance, in respect of Sections A and B of Marine Lot No. 13, and also of purchasing or otherwise acquiring the goodwill of the business of Hotel Proprietors, and Tavern Keepers as now carried on by Messrs Dorabees and Hing Kee at the Victoria Hotel, together with all the Plant, Furniture, Fixtures and Stock of the Hotel.

The main object of the Company is to carry on the business of Hotel-keepers, and other businesses incidental thereto, on the premises at present known as the Victoria Hotel, and if need be to acquire other sites and other buildings for Hotel purposes, as empowered by the Memorandum of Association.

The present Victoria Hotel has been carried on under the successful management of Mr. Dorabees Nowroozi for the last 8 years. This gentleman has had 10 years experience as an Hotel Manager, and on the formation of the New Company he has consented to act as Manager of the Hotel, and Mr. Ian Puley Madar, who has been in the service of Mr. Dorabees Nowroozi for 19 years as Book-keeper and Assistant Manager, is willing to continue to act as General Assistant. The Company will, if it is thought desirable, also retain the old and experienced staff of servants with which the Hotel for the last six years has been so successfully brought to its present position.

The average yearly profit for the last three years \$18,026.60, and as it is proposed to expend at once about \$35,000 in building and furnishing 29 additional bedrooms to the existing Hotel, and in making other small but much needed improvements, it is anticipated that with these additional rooms and the consequential increase in the consumption of Wine and Liquors, the net annual earnings of the Company should not be less than \$40,000, as the running expenses of the Hotel will not be materially increased by such additions.

The property proposed to be bought by the Company is at present [in lease] to Mr. Dorabees Nowroozi.

An Agreement has been made for the Assignment of this lease to the Company, and for the sale of the Goodwill, Plant, Furniture and Stock of the Victoria Hotel for \$150,000 of which \$75,000 will be paid by the allotment of 3,000 shares in the proposed Company, on each of which \$25 will be credited as having been paid up of this sum of \$150,000, the sum of \$50,000 is to be paid for the lease to Mr. Dorabees Nowroozi, \$30,000 for the Goodwill of the Victoria Hotel, and \$50,000 for the Plant, Furniture and Stock-in-Trade of the Hotel.

An Agreement has also been made with Mr. Li Su Lan, the present owner, for the purchase of Sections A, B and C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13 and Section A of Marine Lot No. 12, together with the messuage and tenements erected thereon, now known as the Victoria Hotel, and his rights to reclamations and extensions seawards in respect of Section C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13, under and by virtue of the Praya Reclamation Ordinance 1889, and also any rights of the said Li Su Lan (if he has any such rights) under the same Ordinance, in respect of Sections A and B of Marine Lot No. 13; the purchaser agreeing to complete the purchase to pay to the vendor all sum which the Vendor shall have paid under any Declaratory Agreement, and the purchaser agreeing to assume the same over, as from the date of such completion, all the liabilities under any such Reclamation Agreement.

The total purchase money for the premises is \$750,000, including the Mortgage for \$400,000, leaving only \$125,000 to be paid to the Vendor, of which \$50,000 will be paid by the allotment to him of 2,000 shares in the proposed Company, on each of which \$25 will be credited as having been paid up, and the balance of \$75,000 will be paid in cash.

The Mortgage for \$400,000 is not repayable until the 30th June, 1890, and until the expiration or sooner determination of the Lease to Mr. Dorabees Nowroozi, the Mortgagee in lieu of any fixed rate of interest on the \$400,000 have agreed to receive and accept by way of interest the rent and profits of the said premises so determined to Mr. Dorabees Nowroozi, viz. 2%, and on and immediately after the expiration or sooner determination of the lease granted by the said Lease, interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is payable on the sum of \$400,000 until the 30th June, 1890.

This in itself represents a loan to the Company of \$400,000 at 6% per cent. per annum until the 30th June, 1890, and from thence until the 30th June, 1890, a 6% per cent. per annum, and until this mortgage becomes due it is not anticipated that any further call will be needed.

The proposed Redemption of Sections A, B and C and the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 13 is 13,863 square feet, at a cost of some \$32,238.33, and if oncom-

Intimations.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE:

THE S.S. "Arawan Apur" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignments of Goods are hereby informed that the same Goods are being landed at their risk into the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 30th instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are also hereby informed, that all Claims must be made before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1890. 1314

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL

The Co.'s Steamship
"Taisang" Captain Lee will be despatched as above TOMORROW, the 25th instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1890. 1323

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rate for NINGPO, CHEFOU, TIENTSIN, NEWCHANG, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANTZEE.)

The Co.'s Steamship
"Taisang" Captain JACKSON, will be despatched as above TOMORROW, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1890. 1302

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Taisang" Captain S. ASHLEY will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 26th Inst., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1890. 1315

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Taisang" Captain CONAN, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1890. 1312

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND ROMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE & FIUME.

The Co.'s Steamship
"Alphonse," Captain WALTERSCHNIG, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised, taking Cargo at three rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT AND AFRICAN PORTS.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3 p.m. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1890. 1281

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship
"Arawan Apur," Captain J. G. SPENCE, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, July 24, 1890. 1313

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS, including

CAMERAS, 1, 2 & PLATE INSTANTANEOUS SLUTTERS.

KODAK CAMERAS.

KODAK FILM.

DRY ROOM LAMPS.

ORANGE & RUBY GLASS.

MAGNITUDE LAMPS.

Developing Dishes;

Negative Washers,

Optimum Developer,

Plate Boxes,

Funnels,

Measures.

DRY PLATES—Written & Wainwright's

Ilford, Edwards' Special Transparency,

Eastman's Bromide Paper, A. & C. Series

and Weights, Vignetting Glasses, Aluminized Paper, Cutting Sharpener, Squeezers,

Lithus Paper, Spotting Medium, Cadets

Matte no Argentinas, Enamel Collo-

dation Trimming Knives,

&c., &c., &c.

TELEPHONE NO. 60.

No. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE CHINA MAIL.

Business Notices.



EMPIRE PALE ALE. EMPIRE XX STOUT.

JUST TO HAND, A FULL STOCK OF THE ABOVE, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

THIS justly favorite Beer is rapidly superseding all English and German Beers in China, Japan, and the Straits Settlements, owing to its absolute purity and the entire absence of Chemicals.

VIDE ANALYST'S REPORT.

As supplied to the Hospitals and Institutions. Strongly recommended by the Faculty for its strengthening properties and adaptability for hot climates.

IN BOTTLES AND CASKS.

Pints per dozen \$ 1.50
Quarts 2.50
9-Gall. Cask per cask 6.00
18-Gall. Cask 10.00
Pints per dozen 1.60
Quarts 2.60
9-Gall. Cask 6.00
18-Gall. Cask 12.00

SOLE AGENTS.

HONGKONG TRADING COMPANY, LTD.

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COY., LTD.)

1373

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination, Vessel, Agents, Date of Leaving.

Hawra, L'dn & H'burg Danzigshire (e), Adamson, Fall & Co., July 30, at 4 p.m.

London, v. Suez Canal (Cyclops) (e), Buttersfield & Swire, July 25, at 10 a.m.

London, v. Manila, via Amoy (e), Amherst & Karberg & Co., July 25, at 10 a.m.

Marseilles, v. Saigon (e), Russell & Co., July 31, at 10 a.m.

New York, v. Okinawa (e), Brinsford & Co., Quick dispatch.

New York, v. Aspinwall (e), Siemssen & Co., Quick dispatch.

New York, v. Amoy (e), Tiffie Baker, Quick dispatch.

New Zealand, v. Taisang (e), Siemssen & Co., Quick dispatch.

New Zealand, v. Taisang (e), Russell & Co., July 23, at noon.

Nilgiri, v. Japan (Oceanic) (e), Pacific Mail B. S. Co., Aug. 12, at 1 p.m.

Nilgiri, v. Japan (City of Rio de Janeiro) (e), Jardine, Matheson & Co., July 25, at 4 p.m.

Nilgiri, v. Japan (Taisang) (e), Russell & Swire, July 25, at 4 p.m.

Singapore, v. Amoy (e), Palmaris (e), Russell & Co., July 29, at noon.

Singapore, v. Batavia, (e), Tannadice (e), Russell & Co., July 23, at 4 p.m.

Singapore, v. Calcutta (e), Russell & Co., July 23, at 4 p.m.

Singapore, v. Colombo (e), Russell & Co., July 23, at 4 p.m.

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H. M. S. *Wanderer*, Commander Cliffe, arrived last night from Sandakan.

MISSES Kuhn and Co., the well-known dealers in Japanese works of art and curios, have opened a large new store in Queen's Road Central, next door to Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, where they are displaying a choice collection of goods. The store is well worthy of a visit, for the stock will be found to include many rare and beautiful specimens of the various wares. For the genuineness and quality of the goods the name of the firm is a sufficient guarantee, and the prices are very moderate. There are some remarkably fine specimens of cloisonné ware in the collection.

The Singapore Free Press of 17th inst. says—
The cable at amer Sherard Osborn road of Banjueungas to-day, about one o'clock, and preyed at once to the nearest point of interruption in the cable to Port Darwin. The Telegraph Company expects, unless much of the cable is embedded (or overlaid) by the effect of the earthquake, that restoration to Australia will be effected during the night at least one of the cables.

Upwards of 12,000 persons witnessed the (second) boat-race between James Stanbury and William O'Connor. The weather was beautiful, and the water smooth, but the race was rowed against the tide. O'Connor led till he had nearly reached the mile, but Stanbury then sprang, and taking the lead, passed Blackland's length and a half ahead in 6 minutes 31 seconds. After that O'Connor was rowed out, and the Australian led for the rest of the course, finishing with a lead of 5 lengths, in 22 minutes 59 seconds. After the race O'Connor acknowledged that he was beaten by a better man, and stated that he would retire from professional rowing.

We are passing just now, according to Dr. Richardson, through one of those mortal epidemics which are closely akin to those which are purely physical. He calls it the "epidemic of Hypnotism." Napoleon I., it is observed, on his return from Elba, literally hypnotized and governed by solidly suggested, not one man, but thousands; not women and weak men, but soldiers who on the field of battle would know no fear. The same kind of power, Dr. Richardson assures us, has been and can at times be exercised in medical practices. Under it physical pain itself can be abolished for time, and the will of the subject be led into obedience, and even into delirious狂妄。 This remarkable suggests the question—Will hypnotism eventually supersede ether and chloroform? Dr. Richardson is of opinion that it will never become a serious rival of the physical anaesthetic, local or general, produced by volatile substances. Limited at this moment to the few who are susceptible to it, hypnotism must become still more limited as enlightenment goes on. As a method for producing oblivion from pain he expects to find it further limited, in application, to short seasons of special social or meteorological cast, and if it fail, the influence of suggestion will fail with it.

The ALUMINUM PROBLEM.—Whether we are entering upon an age of aluminum depends almost entirely upon the cost at which aluminum can be produced. It is the most abundant of all the metals on the earth's crust. At first the metal cost more than gold, but at present its costs about the same as nickel, and at \$2 per pound—it is really a cheap metal than nickel, since it four times lighter and will, therefore, go four times further in the way of actual use. It never rusts; it is as fireproof as iron and vastly more ductile. The adaptability of this metal for ship-building is clearly apparent, and that it may, in the immediate future, be produced cheaply enough to make it available for this purpose is by no means improbable. One of the great difficulties in ship construction, at present, is the weight of the material used. On this account it is impossible to get engines powerful enough to move more than twenty miles an hour. It has been estimated that if an Atlantic liner were built of aluminum, or that the weight of the material out of which ships are constructed is reduced by one-half, and their sides cutted with a highly-polished, non-corroborate substance, it would have less than one-third the draft and be propelled with the same engine-power at double the speed which characterizes the iron-built steamships of the present day. Aluminum is plenty enough. It is to be found in every clay bank in every hillside and plain. The problem is to produce it cheaply, and when this is solved the age of aluminum is already here.

A MONSTER ALLIGATOR CAPTURED AT SINGAPORE.—For about three-quarters of an hour yesterday afternoon, says the *Straits Times* of 17th inst., a scene of the wildest excitement was witnessed along the banks at the entrance to the Singapore River, over the capture, by shooting, of a monster alligator, which had ventured to approach within the haunts of the sampans men. It was said that the alligator had been attracted to the water in consequence of the capture of a couple of four-oared crews the other evening, and that it was merely following up the scent when it got lost. The reptile was first seen at the right just below the mouth of the river, where it swam and then hemmed in by a number of sampans, and the great amount of traffic at this particular spot. It frequently came to the surface and apparently was making some endeavor to get ashore, but, being driven back by the many contractions, it did not know which way to go. Mr. Cooper, who happened to be driving by, and not liking to see such a grand opportunity lost, through at one went off for our local sportsmen, Mr. D. May, who, armed with a Marlist Henry, was within two or three minutes upon the spot. Once or twice the alligator shewed itself, but positions were hardly good enough to fire. A fine broadside, although only presented for a couple of moments, suffice for Mr. May to level his piece and send a well-directed shot through its left shoulder, which caused the alligator to leap a couple of feet out of the water, and showed the bullet had told. For ten minutes or so nothing more was seen of it, and then the wild shouts from the spectators made all aware that it had again been seen, and was shaping a course up the river. Just beyond Cavenagh Bridge Mr. May got in another well-directed shot, and farther up stream, in the midst of a string of sampangs, it threw its head for a moment, but a bullet from Mr. May's rifle through the fire part of its head caused its speedy disappearance. This last shot must have proved fatal, for when it appeared again on the other side of the riverbank a few minutes afterwards, a couple of shots put an end to its life. When the alligator was hauled up on the bank it proved to be a splendid specimen, fifteen feet in length, and with as beautiful a hide as ever I have seen.

The mansion of Mr. R. D. Sassoon, at Polkett Square, W., was the scene of a serious fire last night. Part of the roof was caused by the ignition of the front door on the second floor, and a serious fire was burning when the firemen were called up. Four engines of so soon on the scene, but the fire was not got under control until much damage had been caused, not only to the second floor, but to the first floor by fire and cutting away, and to the upper part of the house and the contents by heat and smoke.

The LABORATORY OF CURIOUS PAPER DRAWN.—Up to the present day Vandoeuvre's cheque for £70,000 was erroneously supposed to be the largest ever drawn. This has been eclipsed, as one drawn by the Indiana and Peninsula Railroad Company for £21,250,000 on the London and County Bank of London. It has just passed through the Clearing House. In 1883, the Pennsylvania Railroad drew a cheque in favour of Messrs. Kiddy & Co. for over £4,000,000 in dollars, in payment of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore stock. This cheque was framed and hung up in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. *Financial News.*

THE PREVALENCE OF DEAFNESS.—Dr. Francis Dowling, in a paper which he read at a recent meeting of the Cincinnati Academy of Medicine, stated that, between the ages of ten and forty at least one person in three is subject to partial deafness. The great majority of cases of infantile deafness are hereditary, and largely owing to a too close proximity of the parents. Deafness is more prevalent among males than among females, owing to the vicissitudes of climate. There is much more deafness in America than in Europe, and this is due to a more general use of scientific instruments, such as telephones, where one ear is used to the exclusion of the other.

Put not your faith in paint and whitewash. No town in Europe is fairer to the eye than Cadiz, whose inhabitants are never weary of decorating their houses with the freshest of fresh paint in many colours; yet this ancient town is one of the unhealthiest in the world. The vital statistics are duly described as "frightful," for the annual rate of mortality is over 44 per thousand, or just double the rate of Paris, and very much more than double that of London. More than one-third of the people who die in this fair pestilential spot are victims of diphtheria, typhus, and diseases of that sort. In Dr. Richardson's assurance, we have seen an attempt to exercise in medical practice. Under it physical pain itself can be abolished for time, and the will of the subject be led into obedience, and even into delirious狂妄。 This remarkable suggests the question—Will hypnotism eventually supersede ether and chloroform? Dr. Richardson is of opinion that it will never become a serious rival of the physical anaesthetic, local or general, produced by volatile substances. Limited at this moment to the few who are susceptible to it, hypnotism must become still more limited as enlightenment goes on. As a method for producing oblivion from pain he expects to find it further limited, in application, to short seasons of special social or meteorological cast, and if it fail, the influence of suggestion will fail with it.

SELLING LITTLE GIRLS.—The *Shih Pao* says:—Recently the city (Tientsin) has been crowded with poor and starving people from the country places. To the sight of them the rich draw forth pity from many who have seen them. Some of these poor people are selling their own flesh and blood to those from starvation. The other day a man and his wife were leading through the streets two little girls of about three or four years old to sell to the people for slaves; their faces showed the want of nourishing food, and they were wailing and begging for something to appease their hunger, and finally they were sold to a brothel keeper for a mere pittance. May this pitiable instance be brought to the notice of the local charitable institutions, and it is hoped that some means may be devised to prevent innocent young children from falling into the hands of those who will make ill use of them.

CORRESPONDENCE.
TWELVE HOURS A DAY, SUNDAY INCLUDED.
To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."
Hong Kong, July 24th.
Sir,—If the workmen in England who are agitating for eight hours a day, Sunday excluded, know that one of their fellow-countrymen had the alternative presented to him, of working twelve hours a day, Sundays included, or of (to use Mr. Hutchison's insolent slang) "getting," they would be inclined to thank God that their lot was cast in a land where British justice and British fairplay are more than mere names. What are the facts of the case? The Green Island Cement Company got a man out from England to do a special work, that requires several years' training. He is promised £2 a week, with a rise to £2 a week after three months' service. He arrived and does the work he has been engaged to do satisfactorily. Despite Mr. Bowden's mean attempt to undermine the value of this man's work, there is the strong evidence of the written testimonial given by Mr. Kelly—the only competent witness a few days after Cooper was dismissed, that the workman had given every satisfaction in his work. In view of the suspicious living and of his being required to take the night shift permanently, the Company gave Cooper £2 a week from the date of his beginning work in Macao—not a very great concession as he was entitled to the higher wage after three months' service. If the stipulation was that he was to work twelve hours a day, Sundays included, for this small concession, the Company took a very mean advantage of the man who unfortunately was wholly in their power. Cooper worked at the kiln to the entire satisfaction of his employer for six weeks—at least so it appeared from the evidence. After that, he was detached to do an entirely different work—to superintend the building of a kiln. That a man trained to be a brickburn should prove an indifferent superintendent of building work is what might have been expected. However Cooper does his best. He gives his twelve hours every day to the Company. When Sunday comes round he evidently thinks there ought to be a few hours rest from the eternal drudgery. He does not get up at 5 o'clock as usual. But his task-masters do not believe in Sunday rest. One Sunday morning, in June, about 8 o'clock, Mr. Redhead, the Superintendent, and Mr. Hutchison, a director of the Company, who was very justly described by Mr. Leah as an "old fox," were on the scene. The building work did not suit them and they (or at least Mr. Hutchison) were enraged that Cooper is not at his post to see every brick put in its place. Mr. Cooper is sent for. After Mr. Redhead has pointed out the mistakes committed and the man has promised to do his best to rectify them, Mr. Hutchison says angrily to him "Look here, Cooper, if you don't look after this we shall have to get somebody else." Mr. Hutchison tries to put a somewhat different colour on the incident, but his own statement sufficiently indicates his temper. One can easily guess what the strong exasperating speech of means. Cooper very properly resented the insulting of the intermedium, and when told to "get" he went away. Now I would ask Mr. W. R. Cooper, who knows anything of human nature, if any workman could be expected to continue at his post after being told to "get" by a man having or claiming to have full authority over him. All that Cooper (according to the Judge's own admission) refused to do

From Jerusalem a clercman writes as follows:—As a sacred city Jerusalem is certainly the foremost in the world. Three great religions, which differ in almost every respect, unite in their reverence for the spot where Christ was crucified. The Jews, of course, hold that no place can be compared with the City of David; the Mohammedan holds it second only to Mecca, while the Christians; Greek, Latin and Protestant alike, recognize the force of its hallowed associations. To a traveler from America it is a strange sight to see these three religious meeting at the common center and to find Turks and Jews standing reverently beside him at the Holy Place.

He recalls with something like surprise the forgotten fact that Abraham and Moses and Solomon and Jesus of Nazareth are sacred names to nations whom he holds infidel, and that the religion which he has been accustomed to consider the property of his own race—a gift to be communicated by it to others—came originally from this land of the Orient. Whether he grows more catholic in spirit through the recognition of this fact depends upon the man himself.

Recent discussions on the subject of lopided and lopided hospitals have directed attention to the Hospital of San Lazar, which has existed in Seville for over six hundred years.

It was founded by Ferdinand III., commonly known as Saint Ferdinand, when he took Seville from the Moors in 1248, on the site of an old castle; about a mile out of the town, which had belonged to two famous Moors called Gasino. In the fifteenth century, 92 rigoleros was the degree ordering all who were attacked with this terrible disease to be removed to this institution that several noble lopided, including two bishops, died within its walls. Even as late as the last century it was the custom for four patients to visit Seville daily, begging on horseback. As lepers were not allowed to speak to the inhabitants, they attracted attention by means of painted boards. The ancient Hospital of St. Lazar has undergone in its day many vicissitudes; but, thanks to the benevolence of individuals, it is reported to be now in a flourishing condition; its patients, who number from thirty to thirty-five, being tended by the sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul.

DEATH FROM THIRST.—Happily the practice of fighting though still a fruitful source of illness, does not now occupy a former place among the recognized causes of death. The fact that it does occasionally stand in this position, however, should not be able to obtain its share. Perhaps it would be more charitable to suppose that Mr. Wise's real intention was to obtain information for the injustice which he wrongly imagined the law compelled him to do.

I hope this case will not be allowed to rest, but that every effort will be made to ventilate it in England, where such proceedings are likely to earn their proper condemnation.—Yours,

SUPREME COURT.
IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before His Honour Mr. Fielding Clarke, Acting Chief Justice, and a Special Jury.) Thursday, July 24.

was to remain constantly Sunday and Saturday for twelve hours each day at a work entirely different to what he came out to do under his agreement. Cooper retired voluntarily from the agreement, thus leaving up his job. According to Mr. Wise's most awful decision any British workman would be considered as having broken his agreement, if, on the alternative being given him of getting, he did not choose to work. There is nothing whatever to show that Cooper retired voluntarily from the agreement. And what an alternative he had put before him! How Cooper, when he goes home to England, will give his case as great publicity as he possibly can, in order that people at home may know that there exist in British Colonies men like Messrs. Hutchinson and Evans, who have been accustomed to consider the property of it as others—came originally from this land of the Orient. Whether he grows more catholic in spirit through the recognition of this fact depends upon the man himself.

Sunder labour is occasionally required of men who work at naval trades, but the Green Island Cement Company are the first ever in Hongkong, who have tried to impose perpetual Sunday labour. The managers of the Dock Company and the Sugar Company have always endeavoured to reduce the Sunday labour of their Europeans to a minimum. But for men like Messrs. Hutchinson and Evans, who evidently regard for the institutions and the liberty of their country as force to make them do what they have to do, it is difficult to remove to this institution that several noble lopided, including two bishops, died within its walls. Even as late as the last century it was the custom for four patients to visit Seville daily, begging on horseback. As lepers were not allowed to speak to the inhabitants, they attracted attention by means of painted boards. The ancient Hospital of St. Lazar has undergone in its day many vicissitudes; but, thanks to the benevolence of individuals, it is reported to be now in a flourishing condition; its patients, who number from thirty to thirty-five, being tended by the sisters of Saint Vincent de Paul.

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THE BARRADAS CASE.
The trial of Zefina, Maria B. Gradas, elderly Money Order Superintendent in the Hongkong Post-office, on the charge of larceny as a public servant, was resumed yesterday afternoon.

The Acting Attorney General (Hon. E. J. Ackroyd), instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the prisoner. The Acting Attorney General (Hon. E. J. Ackroyd), instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the prisoner. The Acting Attorney General (Hon. E. J. Ackroyd), instructed by Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the prisoner.

THE CHINESE COAST CARRYING TRADE.
"Freight" replies to a recent letter in the *N.-C. Daily News* as follows:—Sir, I notice in your paper of the 14th instant the letter signed Shipping Clerk. By his statement it seems as though the large steamship companies are the ones of proving the *bond fide* nature of the intention with which the contract was made rests on the party charged under the Act. By action 3 everyone either principal or agent, occupying, using, managing, or maintaining the place in which the contracts prohibited in the first section are made, negotiated, or signed shall be held to be the keeper of a common gaming house, the house or place with the intent to receive or give or receive delivery of *bonds fide* intention to give or receive delivery of *bonds fide*. This section applies to everyone who acts, aids, or abets the keeping, or signing of any such contract or agreement. It is also a misnomer, subject to a year's imprisonment, to habitually frequent the stock or merchandise with the intent to make profit by the rise and fall in price, and without the *bond fide* intention of acquiring any such stock or merchandise.

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OUR NEWEST DEPENDENCY.
The session of the protektorate of Zanzibar to England means that soon after the direction of the affairs of that island will again come under British influence as was the case when Sir John Kirk was Consul, and when under his guiding care it was making such rapid progress. But whether the island of Lemba and Mombasa, usually linked with Zanzibar, are included in the session, which by-the-way was not really Germany's to make, we cannot yet tell. We must sometimes bide. All other men, whether our own or those of the Chinese, are the pioneers of the most sensible civilization. Their old men—teachers, philosophers, statesmen, by likes. Poor fools, I hear some come in a blower, say, as he plays his game like mad. Nay, my friend, the Chinese is in the right. If it should ever become the fashion, it would not only be popular with society, but it would be fully possessed by every sensible reader of this short article, and I do not fear to convince such that there may be such a thing as lawful laziness. The word in its root meaning is suggestive. Laziness, the Latin, means to be wearied. Hence there is a good side to laziness to start with. It assumes that the man who is lazy is so because he is wearied. Graudient, he becomes the prudent man's virtue, the medicine to cure work-over-work—and to prevent disease and death. It is nature's voice demanding rest. To yield to that demand is right; to yield to it in time is wise. To refuse obedience to the ache in muscles and nerve, in heart and in brain, is to play the fool with health, reason, and with life. But how few men dare to be active and healthily lazy. Thousands, I fear, are compelled by force of circumstances to work on, year in and year out, with no real beneficial laziness—no utter rest to thought, planning, working, acting, thinking, full pressure of life. For there is no word of blame, only a thought of pity. There is a large number, especially of old people, who have grown up entirely in part of their business, that whether at work or away, or have been out of business, or have given up their business, or have been forced to leave it, they are not of blame, only a thought of pity. Go where you will, there will they are bound to the postman, hunted by the telegraph boy, and possessed everywhere by the city demon. They believe in business, they live by work, they cannot be lazy, they are never young, and they never live to be old. I don't reason with them; I will only be a waste of words. I will, however, write their epitaph:—"Died for want of a holiday." Let me suggest a few forms of lawful laziness in which the hard workers of the Church and the world may wisely indulge. An occasional day in bed. So say the doctors. "Don't get up, but just stay in bed all day. Quiet, equal temperature, perfect rest, and to some, the most perfect change!" A game that needs no skill. This may seem silly; it is not. I verily believe that the Chinese are the pioneers of the most sensible civilization. Their old men—teachers, philosophers, statesmen, by likes. Poor fools, I hear some come in a blower, say, as he plays his game like mad. Nay, my friend, the Chinese is in the right. If it should ever become the fashion, it would not only be popular with society, but it would be fully possessed by every sensible reader of this short article, and I do not fear to convince such that there may be such a thing as lawful laziness. The word in its root meaning is suggestive. Laziness, the Latin, means to be wearied. Hence there is a good side to laziness to start with. It assumes that the man who is lazy is so because he is wearied. Graudient, he becomes the prudent man's virtue, the medicine to cure work-over-work—and to prevent disease and death. It is nature's voice demanding rest. To yield to that demand is right; to yield to it in time is wise. To refuse obedience to the ache in muscles and nerve, in heart and in brain, is to play the fool with health, reason, and with life. But how few men dare to be active and healthily lazy. Thousands, I fear, are compelled by force of circumstances to work on, year in and year out, with no real beneficial laziness—no utter rest to thought, planning, working, acting, thinking, full pressure of life. For there is no word of blame, only a thought of pity. There is a large number, especially of old people, who have grown up entirely in part of their business, that whether at work or away, or have been out of business, or have given up their business, or have been forced to leave it, they are not of blame, only a thought of pity. Go where you will, there will they are bound to the postman, hunted by the telegraph boy, and possessed everywhere by the city demon. They believe in business, they live by work, they cannot be lazy, they are never young, and they never live to be old. I don't reason with them; I will only be a waste of words. I will, however, write their epitaph:—"Died for want of a holiday."

OUR NEWEST

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 8587.—JULY 24, 1890.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN,
SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, GENOA,
ANTWERP, BREMEN, & HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK
SEA & BALTO PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON & SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STRAMERS WILL CALL
AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills
of Lading for the principal places in
RUSSIA.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of July,
1890, at 4 p.m., the Company's
Steamship SACHSEN, Capt. K. V. GÜSEK,
with MAILED, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
CARGO, will leave this port as above,
calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till
Noon, Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., or
the 30th instant, 1890. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of packages are re-
quired.

The Steamer has ample accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 8, 1890. 1283

Occidental & Oriental Steam- ship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship OCEANUS will be
despatched for San Francisco, via
Kobe and Yokohama, on THURSDAY,
the 31st July, 1890, at 1 p.m. Connection
being made at Yokohama, with Steamers
from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to SAN FRANCISCO, VICTORIA, B.C.,
and PORTLAND, O., to Atlantic and In-
land Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demarara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-
Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares—
To San Francisco ... \$112.50
To Victoria ... 112.00
To other European points at proportion-
ate rates.

Passengers by this Line have the option
of proceeding Overland by the Southern
Pacific and connecting Lines, Central Pacific,
Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific
Railways.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel
Packages will be received at the Company's
Office, until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel
Packages should be marked to address in full
for valuation and required.

Consignee Involved to accompany Cargo
destined to points beyond San Francisco,
in the United States, should be sent to the
Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, ad-
dressed to the Collector of Customs, San
Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 18, 1890. 1218

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
RIO DE JANEIRO will be des-
patched for SAN FRANCISCO, via KOBE,
YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C., on
TUESDAY, the 12th August, at 1 p.m.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
the United States, and Europe.

To be followed by the S.S. CHINA,
4th September.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports to SAN FRANCISCO, VICTORIA, B.C.,
and PORTLAND, O., to Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland
Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and De-
marara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
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For further information as to Passage
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C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 19, 1890. 1289

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, PONDICHERRY,
MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ADEN, SUZU,
PORT SAID,
MEDITERRANEAN AND
BLACK SEA PORTS, ALEXANDRIA,
MARSEILLE, AND PORTS
OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;
ALSO,
LONDON, BAYRE AND BORDEAUX.

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AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
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The Steamer has ample accommodation
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For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 8, 1890. 1222

Intimations.

NOW READY.

VOLUNTEERS AND THE DEFENCE
OF HONGKONG.

A SKECH.

PARIS, FIFTY CENTS.

To be had at MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD
& CO., MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH; and
MESSRS. W. BREWER & CO.

August 14, 1890. 1582

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE FOR
CHINESE.

RESIDENTS in the Colony would
materially aid the SENATE of the
COLLEGE by forwarding to the ALICE
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

(1) Glass Jars (for museum purposes),
(2) Illustrated Papers and Books for the
Student's Reading Room and Library.

Address to JAMES CANTLIE,
Hon. Sec. to the College,

Hongkong, August 7, 1888. 1317

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BUDDHISM: ITS HISTORICAL,
THEORETICAL AND POPULAR
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BY ERNEST J. EITEL, PH.D., TURIN.

THIRD EDITION,
REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS.

Price, \$1.50.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, August 20, 1884.

NOW READY.

THE COMMERCIAL LAW AFFECT-
ING CHINESE; with special refer-
ence to PARTNERSHIP REGISTRATION AND
BANKRUPTCY LAWS IN HONGKONG.

Copies may be had at the China Mail
Office, and at MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD &
CO.—Price, 75 cents.

THIS PAMPHLET is Now Ready,
and may be had at the
OFFICE OF THIS PAPER,
MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
WITH AN APPENDIX.

ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be kindly received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1887.

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Stocks Nos. of Shares Value Paid up Closing Quotations, Cash.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK COR. 30,000 \$ 125 all \$210 1/2 pr., can new issue, buyers £42.10/12/10 \$175

MANLINE INSURANCES.

CARIBBEAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. 10,000 \$ 250 \$ 50 \$120, sales

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North-China INSURANCE CO., LTD. 5,000 \$ 200 \$ 50 \$100

Straits INSURANCE CO., LTD. 36,000 \$ 10,000 \$ 25 \$20

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FIREFIGHT INSURANCES.

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DOCKS.

HONGKONG & WHAMPoa DOCK CO., LTD. 12,500 \$ 125 all 68 % prem.

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CHINA AND MANILA S. S. CO., LTD. 3,500 \$ 50 all \$115

Douglas Steamboat CO., Limited. 20,000 \$ 50 all \$56

H.K. & M. Steamboat CO., LTD. 50,000 \$ 20 all \$374

Indo-China S. N. COMPANY, LIMITED. 60,000 \$ 10 all \$35 1/2, dis-
par, buyers

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China Sugar Company, Limited. 15,000 \$ 100 all \$178

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HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
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pany. 6,000 \$ 50 \$ 30 \$16, sellers

Peak Building Company. 1,000 \$ 100 all \$7 10

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